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236114

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In North Dakota, South Dakota,
Minnesota, Montana, Idaho,
Oregon, and Washington.

No. 1-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

JAN 13 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTE: Data for filling in the blanks of this release can be obtained from the State AAA office.

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS
TOTAL _____ BUSHELS
IN _____ COUNTY

Wheat growers in _____ County who insured their 1940 crop against all unavoidable causes of loss have collected indemnities amounting to _____ bushels, says _____, chairman of the County AAA Committee. In dollars and cents these indemnity bushels represent about $_____ of income to growers in the county that in other years would have been lost to them, _____ said.
(Name)

In 1939, the first year that all-risk crop insurance was offered, _____ of _____ County's wheat growers were assured of
(Number)
one-half or three-fourths of an average crop through all-risk crop insurance, _____ said. Of these, _____ collected approximately
(Name) (Number)
_____ bushels of indemnities. A total of _____ growers in
(Number) (Number)
the county insured their 1940 crop, of which _____ suffered total or
(Number)
partial losses.

_____ urged growers to apply now for insurance on
(Name)
their 1941 crop. Applications are made in the county AAA office, he said. No insurance on the crop to be harvested in 1941 will be written after February 28.

# # #

January 4, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In North Dakota, South Dakota,
Minnesota, Montana, Idaho,
Oregon, and Washington.

No. 2-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

JAN 13 1941

_____ IS MAJOR
CAUSE OF LOSS TO
1940 WHEAT CROP

Claims submitted by insured _____ wheat growers show that
(State)
_____ was the greatest single cause of loss in the State in 1940,
(Hazard)
State AAA Chairman _____ states. Approximately ____ percent of
(Name)
all indemnities paid in _____ on 1940 crop losses were due to this
(State)
one hazard, he said.

Other unavoidable hazards which took their toll, _____
(Name)
said, were _____, and in many instances com-
(Name other important hazards)
bined to reduce or destroy yields. Of the State's _____ insured growers,
(Number)
about _____ percent collected indemnities totaling _____
(Number)
bushels, said _____.
(Name)

Under the all-risk crop insurance program, wheat growers are guaranteed either 50 or 75 percent of an average yield provided the crop is planted and cared for in a good, workmanlike manner. Total or substantially total losses are settled as soon as satisfactory proof of such loss is established. Partial losses are settled after threshing when the actual extent of loss can be determined.

Applications for insurance on the 1941 crop are being received in county AAA offices of the State at the present time, _____ announced.
(Name)
He urged all _____ wheat growers to apply as soon as possible,
(State)
since no insurance will be written on the next crop after February 28.

# # #

January 4, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central region only. No. 3-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

JAN 13 1941

FARM ALLOWANCES
FOR CONSERVATION
MATERIALS ARE SET

Maximum amounts of conservation materials which _____ County farmers may obtain through the county office for use in carrying out soil-building practices under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program were announced today by _____, chairman (member) of the County AAA Committee.

On farms having special allotments, such as tobacco, cotton, or wheat allotments, farmers may qualify for conservation materials totaling in value up to 90 percent of the maximum payment which may be earned on the farm by carrying out approved soil-building practices, _____ said.

On nonallotment farms, farmers this year may elect to receive the entire payment in materials upon payment in cash of the farm's share of the 1941 county administrative expenses. These farmers would not need to file any further application for 1941 payment. (Note: Check applicability of this provision in county.) Operators of nonallotment farms may also qualify for conservation materials totaling in value up to 80 percent of the maximum farm payment, with the administrative expenses to be deducted at the end of the year from the remaining 20 percent, as has been the case under earlier programs.

Lime and phosphate are now available to _____ County farmers as conservation materials, _____ pointed out. Farmers here have already requested _____ tons of liming material and _____ tons of super-phosphate for which deduction will be made from their farm payments earned under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program. (Note: Where applicable, include amounts of seed requested as conservation materials under 1941 ACP.)

# # #

January 6, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region,
Kansas and Kentucky.

No. 4-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

LIBRARY
JAN 16 1941

CORN ALLOTMENT
ANNOUNCED FOR
_____ COUNTY

_____ County's corn acreage allotment for 1941 will be
(Name)
_____ acres, according to_____, chairman (or member)
of the County AAA committee. The 1941 acreage compares with the county allotment of _____ acres in 1940.

The slight change from the county allotment of a year earlier reflects trends in corn planting during recent years, _____ explains. This
(Name)
allotment represents the county's share of the _____ allotment of
(State)
_____ acres, which compares with the 1941 State corn allotment of _____ acres.

Farm allotments for individual farms are now being established in the County AAA office. They will be about the same as for 1940, although some changes will be made as a result of changing farm operations on individual farms. Notice of individual allotments will be mailed to farmers about
_____.
(Date)

_____ stressed some of the factors bearing on farmers' use of corn allotments and the farm program in 1941. With normal production on allotments, plus the reserve stored in the Ever-Normal Granary, there will be enough corn next fall to meet the Nation's needs under any conditions, he pointed out. To produce beyond our needs wastes manpower, soil resources, and machinery. A high rate of participation in the 1941

(more)

program and use of acreage allotments will give farmers the income protection provided by the national farm program, he declared.

The 1941 AAA program provides for corn payments of about 14 cents a bushel on the normal yield of the corn allotment for farmers who plant within the farm acreage allotments. This includes 9 cents per bushel as a conservation payment and a tentative rate of 5 cents for parity payments. In addition, cooperators are able to obtain corn loans at the full rate when available. When marketing quotas are in effect for corn, cooperators may market the actual production of their corn acreage allotments without penalty.

# # #

January 10, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut.

No. 5-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

LIBRARY
JAN 16 1941

WHITE PINE PRODUCTION
URGED FOR NEW ENGLAND

With supplies of old-growth western and sugar pine diminishing, northern white pine, principal lumber product of the Northeast, will come into wider use in building trade, says _____, extension forester, in citing a report of the United States Forest Service on the cost of producing white pine in New England.

Northern white pine produces wood of unsurpassed technical qualities, _____ said, but the prospect for a thriving white pine industry in the Northeast depends "upon abandonment of the customary short-sighted cutting practices and adoption of a forest-management policy that will provide a continuous supply of large, high-quality timber, for which there is always a good demand."

In order to increase the yield of high-quality material, selective, rather than clear cutting is advocated under existing conditions. Trees chosen for cutting, the report explains, should include not only those that are mature, but also those that have lost their vigor, or are defective. To obtain maximum log size, pruning should be undertaken early in the life of a white pine stand. An average of 29.7 percent of pruned logs graded C select or better, whereas an unpruned sample yielded only 1.3 percent of this quality lumber.

Wider use of mill waste increases the income from white pine. In this connection, the study showed that permanent mills in New England made better disposition of waste material than the portable mills.

(more)

New England has notable advantages for intensive forest management, as more than half its land area is better suited for forest than for any other use, says _____. Geographically, it is well situated near eastern consuming centers within easy access to the various stands and markets. Fire control organization and provision for insect and disease control in New England forests also are above average.

The Forest Service report gives results of studies of representative lumber operations in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Copies of the report, Cost of Producing White Pine Lumber in New England (U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. No. 557) are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents a copy.

# # #

January 13, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Fla., Ala., Ga., N.C., S.C., Va., Tenn., Ohio., Wis., Pa., Conn.

No. 6-41.

RELEASE: Immediately.

JAN 16 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEW LAND STILL BEST
FOR TOBACCO PLANT BEDS

Increasing use of calcium cyanamide for weed control in tobacco plant beds brings up the question of controlling soil-borne diseases--such as root-knot and black root rot, says _____. Many of these diseases are carried from plant bed to field, where they remain to cause damage to crops indefinitely. Calcium cyanamide is effective against weeds, but not against the diseases.

For years tobacco growers avoided the problems of soil-borne diseases and weeds by clearing new land each year for their plant beds. With suitable land becoming more scarce, farmers began looking for ways to treat the old beds so they could use them again. Steam sterilization was used for years in Northern States where steam tractors were in use, but these are about gone now and farmers have no available source of steam.

For years, says _____, research men have been looking for a chemical sterilizer that would control both diseases and weeds. Recent work by tobacco-disease men in the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry in co-operation with several State experiment stations indicates that a combination of calcium cyanamide and chloropicrin (tear gas) may prove to be the answer. Further tests must be made, however, before the Federal men can recommend this treatment, he added. Neither of the chemicals alone was satisfactory. Tear gas controlled soil-borne diseases but not weeds, and cyanamide controlled weeds, but not the diseases.

Until a satisfactory treatment that will control both weeds and diseases is discovered, _____ suggests that growers continue to use new land for their seedbeds.

January 13, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, Illinois,
Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico,
Arizona, California, Virginia,
Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

No. 7-41

JAN 18

_____EXPLAINS
ACREAGE REDUCTION
UNDER COTTON PLAN

_____County farmers who desire to earn cotton stamps through voluntary reduction of their cotton acreage this year must reduce plantings below their 1940 measured acreage or their 1941 allotment, whichever is smaller, according to _____, Chairman of the _____County AAA Committee, (or County Agent).

For making such reduction in 1941, a farmer will receive cotton stamps at the rate of 10 cents a pound on the farm's normal yield for the underplanted acreage. However, there is a limit of $25 per family in the case of tenants, sharecroppers, and owner-operators, and a $50 limit on owners of more than one farm or of a farm operated by more than one tenant. Landlords and tenants will share in the stamps in the same proportion as they share in the crop.

Underplanting of cotton acreage allotments in 1941 will not affect allotments in 1942 and subsequent years.

Cotton stamps received by farmers can be used to purchase cotton goods and clothing from any retail store.

Details of the new program are now being worked out and will be announced in the near future.

Under the voluntary plan, a farmer with a 250-pound normal yield who had 10 acres of cotton in 1940 and who has a 10-acre allotment in 1941, could earn $25 worth of stamps by planting only 9 acres this year. On the other hand, if the same farmer had only 9 acres in cotton last year, he would have to reduce his acreage to 8 in 1941, in order to earn his maximum amount of stamps.

January 16, 1941

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 8-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

JAN 2

PHENOTHIAZINE NOW USED
AGAINST HORSE STRONGYLES

Development of a worm remedy which rids horses of the large and small strongyles most widely spread of horse parasites, with no danger as a rule to the treated animal is announced by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. It is phenothiazine, a drug that U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists found to have many important and practical uses.

Strongyles, of which the palisade worms are best known, infest horses all over the country, says _____ of the _____ Extension Service. These worms cause injuries to the walls of certain arteries. Blood clots form about the infection and later new tissue is formed. The inside of the vessel becomes obstructed by the blood clots, resulting in disturbance of circulation and leading sometimes to acute colic and death. The parasites also are the direct cause of anemia -- diminishing the supply of red corpuscles.

At the Beltsville Research Center, where the Bureau experiments were conducted, 10 horses and a mule known to be worm infested were treated with phenothiazine. Doses of 50 to 100 grams removed 99 percent of the small strongyles and 96 percent of the large. Later studies indicate that a dose of about 50 grams is sufficient.

Three of the horses were given doses of 500 grams of phenothiazine, or more than 10 times the normal dose, and showed no ill effects. However, a dose of 1,000 grams proved fatal to one horse. All drugs that kill parasites are more or less toxic. Aged and work animals are sometimes affected by drugs which exert no ill effects on animals in reasonably good condition.

(More)

_____ says phenothiazine may be given by capsule, by a stomach tube, or by mixing with feed. As phenothiazine is an insoluble powder it must be suspended in molasses and water when given either by the stomach tube or in the feed.

Although phenothiazine was only recently approved as an anthelmintic several biological firms have applied for and received permission to manufacture and sell the drug under the requirements of the Food and Drug Act which regulates the use of all new drugs.

# # #

January 22, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Okla., Mo., Iowa., Minn.,
Wisc., Ill., Ind., Ohio.

No. 9-41

RELEASE: Immediate

JAN 23

HOG BREEDERS TRY
INBRED LINES

Hog breeders are taking a tip from corn breeders in paralleling the early inbreeding phases of hybrid corn production which gave greater control over inheritance in corn, says _____ of the _____ College of Agriculture.

At the Ames, Iowa, regional laboratory for the improvement of swine through breeding, the ____(State)_____ Experiment Station is cooperating with the experiment stations of 12 other Midwestern States and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the first large-scale effort to test the application of certain breeding methods for the improvement of such characters as productiveness of sows, rate and economy of gain, general vigor, and carcass merit.

Distinct lines are being established by inbreeding of purebred hogs of the Chester White, Duroc-Jersey, Hampshire, Landrace, and Poland China breeds. Later, says Mr. _____, the plan is to converge the inbred lines by single, double, or three-way crosses and top crosses of boars on different lines of random-bred sows to determine the effectiveness of the inbred line in improving characters of economic importance.

Work on the project has been under way for only 3 years, _____ points out, but a large number of lines within the breeds are developing which should give the swine breeder and the farmer a better picture of the genetic make-up.

###

(January 22, 1941.)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States except
Nev., N. Mex., Ariz.

No. 10-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

JAN 2

INTERMEDIATE SIZE HOGS
FEED OUT BEST IN TESTS

Prospects for better hog prices are reviving _____ farmers' interest in hog production. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard recently took note of the brighter outlook and said that increased consumer income and purchasing power will give farmers an opportunity to increase their income from hogs by increasing production above the level indicated by the pig crop report of December 23.

Any increase in hog numbers naturally brings up the question of swine type, says _____ of the _____ College of Agriculture. Shall we raise small hogs, middle-sized hogs, or large hogs?

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has conducted a study on swine types at the Beltsville Research Center since 1931, comparing the ability of hogs of different types to produce pork efficiently. Large, intermediate, and small type Poland-China hogs were used.

_____says the study brought out the following facts:

Large type and intermediate type sows farrowed and weaned a larger number of pigs per litter than small type sows. Large and medium type pigs were heavier at birth and at weaning time. The medium type pigs made the fastest gains, the large type pigs ranked next, and the small type pigs last. However, the difference in feed requirements per 100 pounds of gain was too small to indicate an advantage for any of the three groups.

(more)

When the three lots were fed out to a final weight of 225 pounds, the small type hogs were too fat and the large type under-finished. When fed to the same degree of finish, the small type hogs weighed 143 pounds, the medium type 214 pounds, and the large type 225 pounds. Considering all factors, _____ says, the intermediate type is believed to be superior in its all-round ability to meet present-day marketing requirements. It has the weight advantage that is flexible enough to furnish a good market hog at weights of 200 to 235 pounds and heavier if conditions warrant.

Since lard surpluses are likely to remain fairly large in the face of good demand for pork, the medium weight hogs probably will continue to sell at a premium over heavier hogs, _____ reports.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

FEB 1 1941 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

in all States 11-41

FARMERS CAUTIONED AGINST UNKNOWN
VARIETIES OF RAPESEED FOR FORAGE

Supplies of winter rapeseed suitable for producing forage are short this season because of reduced imports, the Agricultural Marketing Service has informed _____, _____, and
(Name) (title)
farmers are cautioned against planting such seed unless they are sure of the variety.

Dwarf Essex winter rape (Brassica napus), formerly imported from Japan and the Netherlands in large quantities, is scarce this season, and dealers report that other varieties have been offered for seeding purposes. Tests show that rapeseed imported for bird food and for oil production, however, is usually not suitable for seeding for forage and should not be purchased for that purpose. Furthermore, rapeseed imported for these purposes is not subject to the labeling provisions of the Federal Seed Act. _____ therefore, urges farmers who wish to obtain winter rape seed to purchase only seed labeled Dwarf Essex.

(Note for editors: Those of you in States where rape is ordinarily planted in the fall, may want to hold this story for future reference.)

# # #

January 30, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region,
Kansas, Kentucky.

No. 12-41

FEB 10 1941

RELEASE: Immediate

COUNTY CHAIRMAN URGES COMPLIANCE WITH '41 PROGRAM

Compliance with the corn acreage allotments of the 1941 AAA program is more important to _____ County and all Corn Belt farmers than
(Name)
ever before, according to _____, chairman (or member) of the
(Name)
county AAA committee.

Because of the European War and the national defense program, abundant allowance was made for emergency needs and the 1941 allotment for the commercial corn area was kept at the 1940 level, _____ declared. Under
(Name)
normal conditions, the provisions of the AAA Act of 1938 would have brought about lower allotments in order to balance supplies with actual needs.

"Holding allotments at last year's levels is a safety measure for the Nation, but it also carries some risk for corn farmers," he pointed out. "If many farmers stay out of the program or if yields are above normal, we are almost sure to produce more corn than we need. If we continue to produce more corn than we need, the security for Government loans will be threatened," he warned.

United States farmers in 1940 produced nearly 250,000,000 bushels of corn above the 2,200,000,000 bushels which would have been enough to keep corn supplies at a desirable level. The United States corn supply at the beginning of the present marketing year was 3,150,000,000 bushels -- nearly the largest on record. Including other feeds, the Nation has a record feed supply on hand -- enough to produce more meat and livestock products than the American public has ever consumed in any one year.

February 5, 1941. # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

East Central, North Central,
Northeast, and Western Regions.

No. 13-41

Release: Immediate

LIBRARY
FEB 5 - 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA MAKES REPORT ON FOREST TREES PLANTED IN 1940

(NOTE TO EDITOR: Summaries of tree planting for each State are available in the State AAA offices. County committees will be able to supply local figures on tree planting, if desired.)

_____ farmers planted _____ acres of forest trees on
(State)
_____ farms under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, compared with _____ acres planted on _____ farms in 1939, according to _____, chairman of the State AAA Committee (or State Executive Officer of the AAA).

He estimated that an additional _____ acres of young trees would have been planted in 1940 if there had been an adequate supply of nursery stock.

For 1941, _____ said he expected that _____ farmers
(State)
would plant about _____ acres to forest trees.

The substantially larger tree plantings in 1940 represented an increase in the conservation payments earned by _____ farmers, _____
(State)
pointed out. Through a special provision of the AAA Program, an additional allowance of $15 may be earned in 1941 above the regular farm payment by planting forest trees and shrubs. The practice provides for a payment of $4.[illegible] an acre (NOTE TO EDITOR: this rate for East Central only; $7.50 elsewhere), provided the plantings are protected from fire and grazing, and are cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and good wildlife management.

Other advantages of tree planting include conservation of soil and water, revenue from timber, a home supply of fence posts and firewood, protection for wildlife, and increased farm-home attractiveness.

February 4, 1941

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ohio, Mich., Ind., & Wis. No. 14-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

EXPAND SEED SUPPLY
OF HYBRID SUGAR BEET

Larger seed supplies of the new sugar-beet variety, U. S. 200 X 215, are available this season to make up for shortages of stocks of European brands. This seed grown in the United States insures sugar-beet growers of _____ and other Eastern States of a sufficient supply of seed despite shutting off of seed sources in war-blocked Europe, says _____ of the _____ College of Agriculture. A total of about one million four hundred thousand pounds of this new variety was produced in United States in 1940, and the eastern beet districts will get about half of this supply, or enough to plant about 30 percent of their acreage.

Three years of field-scale tests show superiority of U. S. 200 X 215 over European brands, especially in years when leaf-spot infection is high. Furthermore, as the name implies, the new variety is a hybrid in which two reasonably high yielding inbreds have been allowed to hybridize and thus obtain any advantage from extra vigor obtained by the cross.

_____ says breeding was started by the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as early as 1925. The U. S. 200, which is highly resistant to leaf-spot, high in sucrose and moderate in yielding capacity, and the U. S. 215, which is moderately resistant to leaf-spot, moderately high in sucrose, and a very high yielder, were selections from the early breeding trials.

Seed is produced from planting stock made by mixing the two inbreds at the rate of one part of U. S. 200 to three parts of U. S. 215. The cross

(more)

then takes place in the seed field, although there is no way of determining with any degree of exactness the amount of intercrossing. Unlike corn, the sugar beet has a perfect flower, and there is no practical way of keeping down some amount of self-pollination or in enforcing hybridization. Experimental evidence shows, however, that the cross of the two inbreds gives increased productiveness and the new variety shows considerable resistance to leaf-spot.

# # #

February 4, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In the East Central, North Central, Northeast, and Western Regions.

No. 15-41

RELEASE: Immediate

FEB 5 - 1941

FOREST PLANTINGS MAY AID WILDLIFE ON FARM, AAA SAYS

When _____ County farmers plant forest trees and shrubs under the 1941 AAA Farm Program, _____ Chairman of the County AAA Committee (or county agent) suggests that they aim for maximum benefits to wildlife.

Shrubs planted along field or woodland borders give most value to birds and animals, he said. Shrubs that produce good berries or seeds are desirable. Wildlife can use the food provided by the shrubs, and use the shelter of the field borders to work out into fields to find insects, weed seeds, and so on. These borders, when possible, should be arranged to connect woodland or other cover. Such plantings also protect field borders from erosion, and slow the drying out of fields and woodlands.

Among shrubs suitable for planting in wildlife borders in _____ (State) are (Editor: List may be inserted here. List of suitable shrubs and trees may be obtained in State Office). _____ County can use most of these types successfully.

Any farmer who participates in the 1941 AAA Farm Program may earn all or any part of his entire soil-building allowance by planting forest trees. After he has earned his regular soil-building allowance by carrying out any of the approved practices, he may also earn a special allowance of $15 by planting trees. The practice provides an allowance of $4.50 an acre (NOTE TO EDITORS: this rate for East Central only; $7.50 elsewhere) for planting forest-tree seedlings, including shrubs beneficial to wildlife.

Detailed information about this practice and about wildlife conservation as part of the Farm Program can be obtained from the county AAA office.

# # #

February 4, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

No. 16-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
FEB 10 1941
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SHORTS

Farmers who participated in the Agricultural Conservation Program of the AAA from 1936 through 1939 planted more than 180,000 acres of forest trees.

* * * * * * * * *

Farmers in the 1939 AAA Program constructed terraces totaling more than 67,000 miles, or about 21 times the highway mileage between New York City and San Francisco.

* * * * * * * * *

Corn accounted for more than one-fourth the total farm value of crops produced in the United States in 1939.

* * * * * * * * *

The United States corn and feed supply for 1940-41 is great enough to produce more meat and livestock products than the American people have ever consumed in any one year.

* * * * * * * * *

February 5, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

FEB 1 0 1941

In Wash., Oreg., Idaho, Utah, Mont., Nev., Wyo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Minn., and Nebr.

No. 17-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

NOTE TO EDITOR: Date for filling in the blank spaces in this release will be available in County AAA Offices.

SPRING WHEAT GROWERS
HAVE ONLY _____ LEFT
TO INSURE 1941 CROP

Wheat growers of _____ County have only _____ days left to apply for all-risk protection on their 1941 spring wheat crop, warns _____, chairman (or member) of the county AAA committee. The deadline is Friday, February 28, after which date the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will not accept crop-insurance applications.

Growers may apply for this "all-risk" type of protection at the county AAA office.

"Last year," _____ says, "some wheat growers in this county felt the full shock of crop failure because they failed to get their applications filed before the closing date. That need not happen again."

Approximately _____ (Number) _____ (Name) County growers have already paid premiums for insurance on their 1941 crop, guaranteeing the production of about _____ (Number) bushels of wheat despite crop hazards, _____ declared. In 1940, _____ (Number) _____ (County) growers collected a total of _____ (Number) bushels due to unavoidably damaged or destroyed crops.

# # #

February 7, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

FEB 13 1941 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In All North Central States and
Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware.

No. 18-41

RELEASE: Immediate

CORN SUPPLY MAKES AAA PARTICIPATION IMPORTANT IN 1941

Corn farmers face a critical year because of the present large corn supply, and the outcome will depend on the extent of farmer participation in the 1941 AAA program, believes _____, chairman of the County AAA Committee.
(Chairman)

_____ cited the troubles that Argentine corn farmers and Canadian wheat growers have experienced through unlimited production as examples for Corn Belt farmers to consider when planning this year's production. In Argentina most of the 1940 corn was sold to the government for about 20 cents a bushel, which is selling it to railways and factories for use as fuel. Canada had such a large wheat surplus in 1940 that initial deliveries by farmers were limited in the wheat belt to 12 bushels an acre, and on many farms the surplus was piled in the open.
(Name)

"U. S. corn farmers, working through the AAA, have kept their industry stable during very difficult times," _____ declared. "We produced enough corn under AAA allotments in 1938, 1939, and 1940 to meet all needs and fill the Ever-Normal Granary besides. The corn loan program has protected market prices while parity and conservation payments have helped to raise farm income. In 1941, farmers not only have the opportunity of cooperating to hold these advantages, but also of using the means available under the AAA for shutting off unnecessary production."
(Name)

(more)

Close compliance with 1941 corn acreage allotments is the chief means of balancing the corn supply to market needs, according to _____. If many farmers remain out of the program or if
(Name)
yields are above normal, the resulting surplus would depress prices and might endanger the loan program by increasing the hazards to the Government.

Production above normal needs would also require the proclamation of corn marketing quotas, since the Nation has been close to the marketing quota level for two seasons. Quotas are used to maintain orderly marketing conditions in times of very large surpluses, and noncooperators are required to store excess production. If growers fail to approve the quota in a referendum, loans cannot be made.

# # #

February 7, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all States. No. 19-41

FEB 13 1941

Release: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

Approximately 26 million acres of farm land were protected from erosion by such practices as contour farming, strip cropping, and summer-fallowing under the 1939 AAA Farm Program.

As established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the commercial corn area, constituting less than half of the Nation's total corn acreage, produces about two-thirds of the United States corn crop.

At the beginning of 1941 there were two bales of cotton in the world for every bale likely to be used during the year.

Out of every dollar the American housewife spent for food in 1940, an average of 42 cents went to the farmer, compared with 41 cents in 1939 and 53 cents in 1913.

In 1900 it required $3,000 to start an average farm; in 1930 it took $8,000.

(February 10, 1941.)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States. No. 20-41

RELEASE: Immediate

Farmers of _____ can earn double benefits under the recently announced supplementary cotton program. They can earn an additional $3 payment for increasing food production and preservation at the same time they are earning $25 in cotton stamps for voluntarily reducing cotton acreage, according to _____
(Director, or County Agent, or AAA Chairman.)

"Farmers will share in the $3,000,000 being made available in the South for growing and storing more food this year," _____ said. "This will be in addition to the cotton stamps which each cotton farmer can earn by reducing his cotton acreage below his 1941 allotment or his 1940 measured acreage, whichever is smaller. These cotton stamps can be used to purchase cotton goods, while the added food will mean much toward reducing food bills this year."

"The supplementary program is being undertaken primarily because many export markets for cotton have been shut off by the war and because of the need for increased food production in the South. It will be administered by the AAA. The Surplus Marketing Administration will furnish and redeem the stamps."

Each farm operator, sharecropper, or tenant can earn up to $25 on a farm for reducing his cotton acreage, while farm operators with two or more tenants can earn up to $50 in cotton stamps. The stamp payments will be divided in the same way that the Agricultural conservation payment on cotton is divided. Farmers will receive stamps at the rate of 10 cents per pound times the farm's normal yield on the acreage reduced. If his yield is, for instance, 250 pounds per acre, then he could earn $25 in stamps by reducing his cotton acreage by 1 acre.

(more)

Each farm operator on behalf of all the interested producers on the farm will advise the AAA of intentions to participate in the new program before June 15. As soon as possible after his cotton acreage is checked and approved, he will receive the cotton stamps with which he can purchase cotton clothing and cotton goods.

_____ emphasized that the new voluntary program in no way changes the basic conservation and parity provisions of the present AAA program. Farmers can earn all other payments for soil-building practices and for participating in the acreage adjustment provisions of the program. The new program is a supplement to the existing program.

(February 8, 1941.)

163-41

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
FEB 13 1941

In Cotton States

No. 21-41

Release: Immediate.

Severe reductions in cotton exports because of the war and the necessity of preventing further accumulations of cotton are factors which led to adoption of the new supplementary cotton program, according to _____, AAA Chairman, (Extension Director, or County Agent).

Pointing out that the 1940 crop will add about 2½ million bales to the 10½ million bales carried over into the current season, he urges _____ farmers to support the measures contained in the supplementary program for improving the cotton situation. With a 1941 national cotton acreage allotment about equal to that for 1940, this year's crop might have been about as large as last year's crop, without the new supplementary program.

The supplementary program encourages voluntary reduction of cotton in 1941, plus increased consumption of cotton goods, by compensating cotton farmers for their additional acreage reduction with cotton stamps which can be used to purchase cotton goods. Cooperating farm families also may earn cash payments and enjoy better living by using the diverted acreage for gardens or the production of food for home use.

This voluntary program in no way changes the operation of the 1941 AAA conservation and parity programs, and underplanting of acreage allotments in 1941 will not affect allotments in 1942 or subsequent years, except on farms where no cotton was planted in 1939 or 1940, _____said.

Farmers will receive stamps for planting less than their 1941 allotments or their 1940 planted acreage, whichever is smaller, at the rate of 10 cents for each pound of the normal yield on the underplanted acreage. Sharecroppers, tenants, and owner-operators may earn as much as $25 worth of the stamps per family. Operators of more than one farm or of a farm with two or more tenants are limited to $50 worth of the stamps.

February 8, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States. No. 22-41.

RELEASE: Immediate.

FEB 13 1941

_____ farmers who voluntarily reduce their cotton
(State or county)
acreage in 1941 will receive their share of $25,000,000 in Federal cotton stamps exchangeable in retail stores for any merchandise made entirely of cotton grown and manufactured in the United States, _____, State
(Name)
Extension Director, (or AAA Chairman) said today.

Cotton piece goods, women's dresses and housecoats, men's shirts and pants, children's and infants' clothes, sheets, blankets, other household goods, work gloves, and stockings are but a few of the articles cotton farmers can buy with the stamps.

"More cotton goods in use by farm families instead of more raw cotton for warehouses already bulging with stored cotton, will result from successful operation of the new supplementary cotton program," _____ said.
(Name)

"With many export markets for cotton closed, and with Government stores of cotton approaching 12 million bales, the Department of Agriculture has developed a plan designed to increase the domestic use of cotton which at the same time maintains conservation and parity benefits under the AAA.

"Under the new program, a farmer who voluntarily reduces his acreage below the 1941 allotment or the 1940 measured acreage, whichever is smaller, will receive cotton stamps at the rate of 10 cents a pound times the normal yield of his underplanted acreage. The stamps can be exchanged in retail stores for any merchandise made entirely of cotton grown and manufactured in the United States."

(more)

_____ pointed out that under the plan, sharecroppers, tenants, or owner-operators may receive up to $25 worth of stamps for cooperating in the program, and producers on more than one farm, or of a farm operated with two or more tenants, may qualify for a maximum of $50 worth of stamps. He emphasized that any acreage reduction made will not affect cotton allotments in 1942 or any subsequent year.

The new program would be carried out jointly by the A. A. A., the Surplus Marketing Administration, and the Agricultural Extension Service.

# # #

February 8, 1941. (165-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

FEB 13 1941

In all States. No. 23-41

RELEASE: Immediate

FARMERS MAY GET
INFORMATION ON
'41 AAA PROGRAM

Use of the individual farm plan sheet in planning farm operations will enable _____ County farmers to obtain the greatest benefit from their participation in the 1941 AAA Farm Program, according to _____, chairman of the county AAA committee (or county agent).

_____ is the final date when a farmer may fill out the farm plan and indicate his intention to participate in the 1941 program. The farm plan, a copy of which now has been mailed to most farmers, contains valuable information regarding the maximum payment for the farm soil-building practices, and classification of crops. (NOTE TO EDITOR: Revise this paragraph to fit practice in your States. In Southern Region delete that portion of first sentence after "the farm plan." In East Central States, make second sentence read, the farm plan, a copy of which will be furnished the farmer, etc.)

In working out his farm plan sheet, each farmer may have the help of a local AAA committeeman or representative of the county committee. The farmer and a committeeman may discuss how the farmer can use the maximum assistance available in order to carry out the soil-building practices most needed on the farm. Taking into account farm allotments, rates of payments, and other factors, the farmer can plan his operations in such a way as to make the greatest use of good farm-management principles.

Through personal contact with the committeeman, farmers may also become better acquainted with new provisions of the 1941 program, said _____. The committeemen are informed on these provisions, which include (insert here new or localized provisions of special interest to the county).

# # #

February 12, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In New Jersey, New York, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Utah.

No. 24-41

FEB 13 1941

RELEASE: Immediate

AAA COOPERATORS
WILL PROVIDE ALL
POTATOES FOR SMA

Purchases of potatoes by the Surplus Marketing Administration will be made only from farmers who are participating in the AAA program and have planted within their potato acreage allotments, according to an announcement by _____ (Name), chairman of the _____ (County) county AAA committee. This policy is effective _____ (Date).

The new SMA policy will have an effect on production and marketing of potatoes in _____ counties in _____ (State). Since July 1, 1940, approximately _____ bushels of surplus potatoes have been purchased from _____ (State) growers by the SMA for use in school lunches and for direct relief use.

The policy will coordinate the surplus removal work of the SMA with the acreage allotment program carried on by farmers who are cooperating in the AAA Farm Program.

"Under the new plan, farmers who are working to balance production that will assure sufficient supplies of potatoes and at the same time prevent ruinous surpluses will be given consideration ahead of those who make less effort to balance production," _____ stated.

# # #

(NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: The number of bushels of potatoes purchased in your State is shown on attached table.)

(More)

PURCHASES OF POTATOES BY THE
SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
July 1, 1940, through February 8, 1941

States	Purchases	
	Number of cars	Bushels equivalent
Colorado	328	496,800
Idaho	17	10,200
Maryland	185	97,017
Minnesota	1,073	643,800
Montana	23	13,800
Nebraska	333	166,500
New Jersey	1,166	616,897
New York	1,497	833,200
North Carolina	330	162,480
North Dakota	1,413	847,800
Oregon	135	81,000
Utah	203	121,758
Virginia	1,398	774,825
Total -	8,601	4,866,077

February 15, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 25-41.

RELEASE: Immediate.

FEB 19 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SHORTS

New seedings of legumes and grasses were made on 1 out of every 9 acres of cropland covered by the 1939 AAA Farm Program.

- - - - - - - -

Farms comprising more than 355 million acres of cropland -- 78 percent of the total cropland of the United States -- were protected and improved by the conservation measures of the AAA Farm Program in 1939.

- - - - - - - -

On the basis of the 1935 agricultural census, it was estimated that 75 percent of the cropland areas of the United States were in need of conservation practices.

- - - - - - - -

War conditions have destroyed from 40 to 50 percent of the normal export market for farm products from the Western Hemisphere.

* - - - - - - -

The number of farm tenants in the United States increases about 40,000 a year.

- - - - - - - -

February 15, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia,
North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware.

No. 26-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

NOTE TO EDITORS: For distribution only to
counties designated by the State Committee.

FEB 19 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEW AAA PROVISION FOR NON-ALLOTMENT FARMERS EXPLAINED

Participation in the 1941 AAA Farm Program is greatly simplified for "nonallotment" farmers through a new provision by which they may receive all their soil-building allowance in conservation materials such as lime and phosphate, without making application for payment, according to _____, chairman of the County AAA Committee (or County Agent).

This plan is practical for "nonallotment" farmers - so called because they do not have special allotments such as tobacco, wheat, corn, or cotton allotments - who desire to receive all their soil-building allowances in conservation materials, _____ said.

The farmer may order conservation materials from the county office in an amount equal to his soil-building allowance plus any small payment increase computed for his farm and apply the materials in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program. Since he has received materials in place of payments, it will be unnecessary for him to enter the usual application for payment, _____ pointed out. In such cases, however, the farmer will meet his share of county association expenses in cash.

"Nonallotment" farmers who want to carry out other soil-building practices, such as seeding legumes or plowing under green-manure crops, may continue to participate as in previous programs and then make application for the payment earned, _____ added.

February 15, 1941 # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN Arizona and California. (For use only in cotton counties of Arizona and Imperial County of California.)

No. 27-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

FEB 19 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

VOLUNTEER COTTON
REMOVAL CONDITION
FOR AAA PAYMENTS

Removal of stub, scoca, or volunteer cotton in order to control pink bollworm will be continued as a condition of payment under the AAA Farm Program, according to _____, chairman (or member) of the _____ County AAA Committee.

May 10 is the deadline for removing the volunteer cotton. The provision which was developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine will apply in all cotton counties in Arizona and in the Bard Valley of Imperial County, Calif.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and cooperating State agencies have carried on a program for suppressing existing infestations and preventing spread of the pink bollworm for several years. The pink bollworm is the most important insect pest of cotton. It is not established in our important cotton-producing areas, and concerted and persistent effort is made to prevent it from becoming established in new areas. The moth can move under its own power and, aided by winds, can travel long distances. Every center of infestation is, therefore, a menace to uninfested sections. Practices which prevent or hinder its development are in line with general conservation aims, said _____.

(more)

The pink bollworm overwinters in the larval or worm stage. The adult moths emerge in largest numbers early in the growing season before the planted cotton develops buds or squares. The moths lay their eggs in buds, flowers, or on the young bolls. On hatching, the young larvae feed within developing seeds. If cotton fields are cleared of the stub or scoca cotton which produces flowers and fruit much earlier than the planted cotton, the moths which emerge early in the spring will have no place to deposit their eggs and most of the adults will die. The removal of the stub and volunteer growth before May 10 is one effective means of controlling the infestation.

The removal practice was made a condition of payment under the Agricultural Conservation Program for the first time in 1939 and was continued in 1940. For 1941, the practice will be applicable to both the Agricultural Conservation and Parity Programs.

# # #

February 15, 1941. (202-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Minn., Nebr., S. Dak., Idaho, Mont., N. Dak., Oreg., and Wash.

No. 28-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

LIBRARY FEB 21 1941 U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

URGES COMPLIANCE
WITH 1941 SPRING
WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

Pointing out that the blockade of export outlets is building a wheat surplus in the United States, _____, chairman (or member) of the _____ County AAA Committee, this week urged spring wheat growers to seed within their 1941 allotment as an important step for protection of their incomes.

Mr. _____ explained that the AAA allotments are set up to provide wheat for all normal domestic and export needs plus an adequate reserve. Since exports have decreased very sharply since the outbreak of the war, even the current allotment, which counted on normal exports, will produce more than the prospective market will take. There are now large surpluses of wheat in the United States. Elevators and granaries in the spring wheat area and elsewhere are full.

Mr. _____ pointed out that the farm program provides other measures such as the loan and the marketing quotas for handling the surplus systematically and for protecting income until the necessary adjustment in acreage can be made.

"_____ County farmers have everything to gain by compliance with their allotments," asserted_____. "In addition to saving soil for future production, they become eligible for parity and conservation payments on the normal yield of their allotted acreage, and are eligible for any wheat loan that may be offered.

"Last year farmers who were able to earn payments and to put their wheat under loan got from 30 to 40 cents a bushel more for their wheat than if they had been forced to take the world price."

# # #

February 18, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ariz., Calif., Idaho, N. Mex., Nebr., Okla., Tex., and Utah.

No. 29-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

FEB 21 1941

NEW PROVISION
AIDS CONSERVATION
ON FARMS, RANCHES

A measure designed to obtain more uniform conservation on range and farm land where an operator is engaged in both farming and ranching, is announced by _____, chairman (or member) of the county AAA committee. The provision makes range payments subject to deduction when special soil-depleting allotments are overplanted, native sod is broken up, or soil-building practices are not maintained.

Hitherto, _____explained, only the payments earned under the Agricultural Conservation Program were subject to such deduction. The change will affect only persons who offset the conservation work carried out under the Range Program by depleting the soil, on farm land.

Deduction will not be made in 1941 for winter wheat planted in excess of the wheat acreage allotment since the wheat has already been seeded. For the same reason the deduction will not apply where the total soil-depleting acreage allotment has been exceeded in 1941.

"This provision is in line with the policy of continually developing the Agricultural and Range Conservation Programs so that more and more conservation can be obtained for the money the Nation spends to protect its agricultural resources," said _____.

# # #

February 18, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In California, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

No. 30-41.

LIBRARY
MAR 3 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate.

NOTE TO EDITOR: (Release only to county AAA committees or county agents in counties where the program operates. State AAA office will have list of counties.)

POTATO DIVERSION PAYMENTS OFFERED AAA COOPERATORS

The first step for the potato grower who wishes to participate in the Surplus Marketing Administration program to divert Irish potatoes of the 1940 crop into livestock feed is to file an application with the county AAA committee, according to _____, Chairman. Application forms have been received in the county office, and farmers may apply now.

Any _____County farmer who cooperated in the 1940 AAA farm program and planted within his potato acreage allotment may receive payments of 25 cents per hundredweight, or 15 cents per 60-pound bushel, for potatoes of U. S. No. 2 grade or better and not less than 1½ inches in diameter which are diverted or sold for diversion into livestock feed. The plan is similar to a feed-diversion program operated in 1938.

When the farmer's application is approved, the county AAA committee will issue an authorization specifying the maximum quantity which he may divert. The potatoes must be diverted within 2 months after the date of the authorization, and, in any event, by June 30.

In order to obtain payment, the farmer will submit to the county committee his claim for payment, a certificate of compliance, and such proof of the disposition of the potatoes as may be required. The claims

(more)

must be submitted within 4 months of the date of the authorization, or not later than August 31, 1941.

_____ pointed out that any eligible grower who does not own enough livestock to consume the potatoes which he has for diversion, may participate in the benefits offered by selling his potatoes to livestock feeders who are in position to feed the quantity of potatoes.

February 26, 1941. (240-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all States. No. 31-41.

RELEASE: Immediate.

MAR 3 194

AAA SHORTS

Farm wildlife is directly benefited by such AAA conservation practices as wood-lot planting, improvement of permanent pastures, and seeding cover crops.

* * * *

United States beet sugar production increased from an annual average of 1,276,000 tons of refined sugar in the 1929-33 period to an average of 1,699,000 tons for the 1938-40 period.

* * * *

Almost 6 out of every 7 acres of cropland in the United States is subject to erosion.

* * * *

The 41 million acres of new seedings of legumes and grasses made by farmers participating in the 1939 AAA Farm Program represented an increase of more than one-third over such seedings in 1938.

* * * *

Deterioration of range land is shown by the fact that where 4 acres are now required to graze a cow for 1 month, only 2 acres were required when the range was first opened to pasturage.

* * * *

February 26, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Okla., Tex., Ark., La., Tenn.,
Ala., Miss., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla.

No. 32-41

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY
MAR 3 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FSA BORROWERS URGED TO FOLLOW
SUPPLEMENTAL COTTON PROGRAM

- - -

Borrowers from the Farm Security Administration in the Cotton States are being urged by _____ (State), Farm Security Administrator, to participate in the new supplemental cotton program recently announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Under the new program, cotton producers are able to divert further acreages from cotton production into other uses, particularly gardens.

"The greatest need in the Cotton South has long been crop diversification and home production to meet the small farmer's food needs," _____ states. "We have been preaching, and FSA borrowers have been successfully practicing, this sort of balanced agricultural program for 6 years."

_____ pointed out that the low-income farmers who came on FSA's rehabilitation program before 1939 increased the value of their home-grown and home-consumed products in 1939 by nearly $35,000,000 over what it had been the year before acceptance on the program. Largely as a result of these home security practices, FSA families increased their total net incomes by $60,000,000 during that year. Before coming on the program, these families provided for few of their home needs of the farm. He pointed out that FSA borrowers constitute only a portion of the third of all Southeastern farm families who make less than $500 a year, and suggested that one of the surest ways of increasing the income of all these low-income farmers is to "help them reduce off-the-farm expenditures and become increasingly

(More)

self-sufficient. Since the average FSA farm operator runs a 60-acre farm, these and other small farmers in the South stand to gain particularly from the supplemental program. They will be able to divert a larger proportion of their total acreage to more profitable live-at-home enterprises."

Under the new supplemental program, producers will be paid for voluntarily reducing their cotton acreage further than has been provided for under the present AAA program. The method of payment for his reduction will be in cotton stamps which can be redeemed at the local stores for cotton goods. Farmers will receive stamps for planting less than their 1941 allotments or their 1940 measured acreage, whichever is lower, at the rate of 10 cents a pound times the normal yield of the underplanted acreage. Such stamp payments will be made up to $25 per family in the case of sharecroppers, tenants, and owner-operators. Owners of more than one farm or of a farm operated by more than one tenant may qualify for up to $50 worth of the stamps, based upon their share of the crop.

###

February 28, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Wyo., Nebr., N. Dak., Iowa, Wis., Minn., Ill., Ind., Kans., Mo., Okla.

No. 33-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

MAR 3 1941

SWINE ERYSIPELAS
HARBORED IN SOIL

Swine erysipelas "districts" similar to those in Europe where the disease is a perennial problem are appearing in _____ and other "swine best" States, says County Agent _____.

Studies conducted by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry show that swine erysipelas is caused by tiny, rod-shaped organisms too small for the eye to see. Once established in the soil, where the organisms grow and multiply, they are not destroyed by freezing and are shaded from the sun rays. There is no way known to free the soil of the organisms once they have been established by infected animals.

The disease is peculiar in many respects, says _____. Only some soils seem to harbor the organisms, thus forming the erysipelas "districts." The soil in such areas usually is rich in nitrates and other elements which promote the organisms' growth and virulence. It may be years before organisms dropped by infected animals reach the right state in the soil to cause the appearance of the disease in swine quartered there. Infected swine when housed with normal swine on a clean concrete floor failed to transmit the disease. But when clean soil was thrown onto the floor, the normal swine came down with the disease.

The disease appears both in acute and chronic form and attacks animals of all ages. In the acute form, erysipelas is characterized by its sudden onset often affecting a large number of the herd at the same time.

(more)

In this form it is often fatal. The chronics are the so-called "knotty-legged hogs" which carry the organisms in the affected joints and may act as spreaders of the disease.

County Agent _____ gives the following "do's and don't's" as means of preventing and controlling the disease: Don't purchase diseased swine of any description; follow a strict sanitation program; confine sick swine and remove unaffected swine to clean ground; dispose of manure and other waste from infected swine; and burn hogs that have died of disease.

# # #

February 28, 1941. (255-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all East Central Region,
except North Carolina.

No. 34-41

RELEASE: Immediate

(NOTE: Summaries of soil-building practices and other date needed to complete this release will be available in the State AAA office.)

_____ FARMERS SET NEW RECORDS IN 1940 PROGRAM

_____ farmers had more cropland in the agricultural conser-
(State)
vation program in 1940 than in any previous year, according to a report made this week by _____, chairman of the State AAA committee.

At least _____ percent of _____'s _____ acres of crop-
(State)
land was represented by participating farmers, he said, compared with _____ percent in 1939. The 1936 figure was _____ percent; 1937, _____ percent; and 1938, _____ percent.

This increased participation was accompanied by increased gains in soil conservation during the past year, _____ explained. Although the program year was only 10 months long, omitting the important months of September and October, preliminary figures show that _____ farmers seeded a total of _____ acres of legumes and grasses, including _____ acres of winter legumes, and disked or turned under _____ acres of green-manure crops. Significant increases in use of lime and phosphate over the 1939 program year also were shown. (NOTE TO THE EDITOR: Because the 1940 program year ended August 31, September and October results will be reflected in the 1941 report.)

Despite the shorter program year, the _____ _____ cooperators
(number) (State)
earned _____ percent of their maximum soil-building payment, compared with _____ percent in the previous 12-month year, he stated.

(more)

"Improved income, and improved fertility of the soil as an investment for later years, are some of the benefits resulting from the greater participation in the farm program," _____ added. "The steady advance made by _____ farmers in recent years indicates that in
(State)
1941 farmers will achieve even greater conservation results."

February 28, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States. No. 35-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

BUSINESS TO BENEFIT
FROM NEW COTTON PLAN

_____ cotton farmers will receive indirect as well as direct benefits from the new $25,000,000 cotton-goods purchase order available to them under the new supplemental cotton program of the Department of Agriculture, according to _____, (State Extension Service Director, AAA State Chairman or Administrative Officer).
(State) (Name)

"In the first place, cotton farmers who voluntarily reduce their acreage below 1941 allotments and 1940 acreages will receive cotton stamps exchangeable for cotton goods at cooperating retail stores," _____ said. "In the second place, this buying power represented by $25,000,000 worth of stamps, will be spread widely throughout the business community, circulating among all trade groups. Men and women employed in cities will thus become better customers for the product of the cotton farm as the result of this new business.
(Name)

"In addition," _____ added, "employees all along the producer to consumer line -- mill workers, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers -- all will share in the beneficial effects of this purchase order, a portion of which will soon be placed in retail stores throughout _____."
(Name) (State)

Recently announced by the Department of Agriculture, the new supplementary cotton program seeks to further reduce cotton acreage, and to broaden domestic markets for cotton. For further voluntarily reducing cotton acreage, growers receive special cotton stamps exchangeable at retail stores for any merchandise made entirely of cotton produced and manufactured in the United States. At the same time, this acreage reduction will not affect future cotton allotments.

(more)

Benefits under the new program are in addition to conservation and parity payments already in effect under the Triple-A programs. Special practice payments will also be made to cooperating growers to encourage improved living standards through increased production of food for home consumption.

Further details of the program can be explained by county farm and home demonstration agents and local AAA committeemen.

February 28, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

MAR 6 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In California, Colorado, Idaho
Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington,
and Wyoming.

No. 36-41

RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITOR: Release only to county AAA committees or county agents in counties where the program operates. State AAA office will have list of counties.

PRODUCER MAY SELL DIVERSION POTATOES IF HE LACKS STOCK

Potatoes sold to other livestock feeders for diversion, as well as those fed to the grower's own livestock, may count for payment under the Surplus Marketing Administration potato livestock feed diversion program according to _____, chairman of the _____ County AAA committee.

This provision permits the eligible potato-grower who has little or no livestock to take advantage of the program on an equal basis with the grower who will feed the diverted potatoes to his own livestock, he explained. Any _____ County potato grower who cooperated in the 1940 AAA Farm Program and did not exceed his 1940 acreage allotment is eligible to participate in the diversion program for potatoes.

Farmers interested in making application to take part in the program may get information and necessary forms at the county AAA office in the _____ building, _____.
(Name) (Town)

For diverting into livestock feed, Irish potatoes of U. S. No. 2 grade or better, not less than 1½ inches in diameter, cooperating growers will receive 25 cents a hundred pounds. Mixed varieties may also be diverted. A grower whose potatoes have been placed with those of other growers in storage may divert or sell for diversion as his own, the potatoes returned under the storage contract.

Farmers may prepare the potatoes for feeding to livestock by cutting, crushing, ensiling, and other approved methods which will make them unfit to enter normal channels of trade as potatoes. (NOTE TO EDITOR: Check with State AAA committee on "other approved methods" for possible listing.)

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Kentucky, Tennessee,
Virginia and West Virginia.

No. 37-41

MAR 6 1941

RELEASE: Immediate

AAA REPORTS MORE
USE OF PHOSPHATE
BY STATE FARMERS

_____ farmers used about _____ percent more super-
(State)
phosphate in the 10 months of the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program than they used in the 12 months of the 1939 program, according to _____, (Chairman of the State AAA Committee or State Executive Officer).

Preliminary reports show that _____ tons of 16 percent equivalent superphosphate were applied to their soil in 1940 by AAA cooperators of _____. This compares with _____ tons applied in the
(State)
program during the 12 months of the 1939 period. The 1940 program ended 2 months earlier than in previous years. Superphosphate applied in September and October - two important months for applying phosphate - will show in the 1941 report.

The _____ tons of superphosphate used by _____ partici-
(State)
pating farmers under the 1940 program is the largest quantity applied since the Agricultural Conservation Program began, _____ said. In 1936, _____ tons were used, in 1937, _____ tons and in 1938, _____ tons.

Since 1936, superphosphate totaling _____ tons has
(1936-40 total)
been applied to _____ soil. _____ also pointed
(State)
out that this phosphate went on nondepleting crops. Combined with ground limestone, phosphate has enabled many _____ farmers to grow
(State)
legumes and similar soil-building crops who before were unable to obtain a good stand of them.

(more)

"These conservation results will be reflected in higher yields and improved farm income for _____ farmers," said _____. "They will show up in greater food and feed production. Though these gains are important, farmers have much further to go in meeting the conservation needs of the soil. The trend in farm program participation indicates even greater results in 1941."

NOTE: Data needed to fill in blanks are available in State AAA offices.

# # #

March 5, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all East Central Region States except North Carolina. No. 38-41

RELEASE: Immediate

MAR 6 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

USE OF LIMESTONE
UNDER AAA GAINS,
1940 REPORT SHOWS

Farmers of _____ (State) used at least _____ percent more ground limestone in carrying out soil-building practices under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program than in 1939, according to estimates announced by _____ (Chairman of the State AAA Committee or AAA State Executive Officer).

Preliminary county reports show gains over 1939 despite the fact that they compare a 10-month period with the entire 1939 program year. The 1940 program ended 2 months earlier than in previous years. The quantities of limestone applied in September and October - the two most important months of the year for applying lime and phosphate - will show in the 1941 report.

For the 10 months of the 1940 program year, according to the preliminary report, _____ (State) farmers cooperating with the AAA applied _____ tons of ground limestone. The total for the 12 months of the 1939 program year was _____ tons.

In addition, _____ farmers in the program used _____ tons of potash during the 10 months, compared with _____ tons in 1939.

Not only were 1939 figures exceeded, _____ said, but the cooperating farmers used more lime during the 10-month 1940 program than in any previous program year. In 1936, first year of the Agricultural Conservation Program, _____ tons of lime were used, in

(more)

1937, _____ tons, and in 1938, _____ tons. Since 1936, _____ farmers participating in the program have applied lime totaling _____ tons.

"The application of lime, as well as phosphate, has made it possible for many farmers participating in the program to grow needed soil-conserving crops," said _____. "Before they applied these materials to their soil, many of them could not obtain good stands of legumes and winter crops. Now these same farmers are getting the benefits of these soil-building crops in an improved soil protected from erosion and leaching. The increased soil fertility is returning dividends in which consumers of farm goods as well as producers will share for some time to come."

NOTE: Data needed to fill in blanks are available in State AAA offices.

March 5, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all Corn States, except Ohio. No. 39-41

RELEASE: Immediate

BUTT KERNELS MAKE
"JUST AS GOOD" SEED CORN

"Round" seed corn -- thick, irregular-shaped kernels from the butt end of the ear -- is just as valuable for seed as the flat seeds from the middle of the ear if the round seeds have been graded for uniformity in size and are alike in heredity, says _____, _____ Extension agronomist.

Many producers of hybrid seed corn quote the "round" seeds at a lower price than flat seeds, _____ pointed out. If it is graded so that it will feed evenly through stock planter plates, _____ says the "round" seeds are just as good.

This is shown by earlier work at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station where 9 consecutive years of experiments were conducted to determine which part of the ear produced the most valuable seed corn.

After the first year, butt kernels were selected from ears that grew from butts, and in a like manner middles were grown from middles and tips from tips. At the end of the 9-year test the seed varied less than a bushel per acre in grain yield, and less than 1 percent in ability to grow, or viability. _____ concludes that one part of the ear is as valuable as another for seed.

###

March 6, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN COTTON STATES No. 40-41

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY
JUN 3 - 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

URGE EARLY FILING OF INTENTIONS
ON SUPPLEMENTARY COTTON PROGRAM

_____ County cotton farm operators who expect to take part in the Supplementary Cotton Program this year should file intention sheets with the county AAA office as soon as possible, _____ county agent (or county AAA chairman), announced this week.

The supplementary program requires that all farmers who plan to earn cotton stamps through voluntary acreage reduction, be on record to this effect. They will sign a form indicating the acreage they expect to plant to cotton in 1941.

While only the operator of the farm is required actually to sign this intention sheet, he does so on behalf of his tenants and sharecroppers, as well as himself, _____ said. Intention sheets must be on file in the county AAA office not later than June 14. However, _____ urged that farmers file these sheets as soon as possible.

Under the Supplementary Cotton Program, a cotton farmer who is interested in only one farm may receive up to $25 in cotton stamps. Operators of more than one farm, or a landlord with more than one tenant, may receive a maximum of $50 in stamps. Cotton stamps, which can be used to buy cotton goods, will be issued on the basis of 10 cents a pound on the normal yield of the acreage reduced below the 1941 allotment or 1940 measured acreage, whichever is smaller.

(more)

Participation in the supplementary program will not affect the farm's cotton allotment in future years, except possibly in those few cases where no cotton was planted in either 1939 or 1940, said _____. Neither will the farmer's conservation and parity payments under the 1941 AAA program be affected.

In addition to receiving stamps for cotton acreage reduction, the participating farmer becomes eligible to earn a $3 payment for carrying out an approved food production practice.

Full details on the Supplementary Cotton Program can be furnished by the county farm and home demonstration agents or by AAA committeemen.

# # #

March 7, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all States. No. 41-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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JUN 3 - 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SHORTS

In 1939 ranchmen participating in the AAA Farm Program built nearly 21,000 earthen dams to conserve water on the range for livestock.

The 1938 and 1940 sugar-beet crops in the United States were the two largest in the history of the industry.

Cuba was the most important export market for United States lard in 1940, buying 67,402,000 pounds or six times as much as in 1933.

The United States in 1939 imported from outside the Western Hemisphere about $200,000,000 worth of tropical and noncompetitive agricultural products that could be produced in Latin America.

March 7, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY JUN 3 - 1941

In Calif., Colo., Idaho, Nebr., Oreg., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.

No. 42-41

RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITOR: Release only to county AAA committees or county agents in counties where the program is effective. The State AAA office has a list of counties in your State.

FARMERS NEED NOT CLIP DAMAGED ENDS OF FEED POTATOES

Potato growers participating in the potato livestock feed diversion program are not required to clip damaged ends from potatoes to qualify them as "U.S. No. 2 grade or better" for diversion purposes, according to _____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee. The program was announced recently by the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

"While this practice," _____ explained, "is required in preparing potatoes for regular commercial trade as U.S. No. 2 grade, damaged ends do not impair their usefulness as livestock feed.

"By discontinuing the practice in the preparation of potatoes for diversion," he added, "the potato grower will save the cost of clipping which ranges usually from 5 to 10 cents per hundredweight, and will obtain that much more benefit from the program."

Under the Potato Livestock Feed Diversion Program, potato growers in designated commercial potato-producing districts of _____, who
(State)
complied with the 1940 Agricultural Adjustment Administration potato acreage allotment program, will receive 25 cents per hundredweight, or 15 cents per 60-pound bushel for potatoes diverted to livestock feed. The potatoes diverted must be of U.S. No. 2 grade or better and not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The program requires that diversions be made by July 1, 1941, and also that the potatoes diverted be prepared for livestock feed by ensiling, cutting, crushing, or by other approved methods which would make them unfit to enter normal channels of trade as potatoes.

March 8, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Idaho, Minn., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.Dak., Oreg., S.Dak., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.

No. 43-41

LIBRARY JUN 3 - 1941 U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITOR: You may want to prepare a release similar to this on a county basis.

INSURED PRODUCTION IN
(State) TOTALS
(Number) BUSHELS FOR 1941

Spring wheat growers of _____ (State) are assured of income from approximately _____ (Number) bushels from their 1941 crop, _____ (Name), Chairman of the AAA State Committee, said today. With the crop insurance sign-up on the 1941 spring wheat crop complete, _____ (Number) paid-up applications have been received covering _____ (Number) acres.

Growers who have insured their 1941 crop will receive an indemnity if their yield falls below 75 percent or 50 percent of the average yield for the farm, depending upon the extent of coverage written in the contract, _____ said. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation requires, however, the crop to be planted and cared for in a good workmanlike manner. To obtain this protection, _____ (State) growers paid premiums amounting to _____ (Number) bushels into the Corporation's wheat reserve.

Last year _____ percent of the _____ (Number) insured growers in _____ (State) collected indemnities totaling more than _____ (Number) bushels due to losses caused by _____, _____ (Hazards), other hazards, _____ reported.

March 8, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

MAR 18

In all Wheat States. No. 44-41.

RELEASE: Immediate.

CONDITIONS ABROAD
SHOW WORTH OF AAA
PROGRAM FOR WHEAT

As _____ County farmers consider the possibility of a wheat marketing quota for 1941, they should study the methods available to producers in other major wheat countries for meeting the emergency of large surpluses and lost export markets, says _____, chairman of the county AAA committee.

Not only Canadian farmers but also those of Argentina and Australia are now taking measures to adjust their wheat production to demand and protect their income through national farm programs, a step in which American farmers were leaders 7 years ago, he stated.

The Argentine and Canadian Governments protect their farmers by offering to buy their wheat outright, but this has led to difficulties, _____ said. Argentine farmers are assured of about 55 cents a bushel and Canadian farmers about 50 cents. Both governments say now that they cannot continue to buy unlimited amounts of wheat grown by their producers, unless foreign markets reopen so that the surplus can be shipped out.

The Commonwealth of Australia has provided measures which guarantee wheat farmers a price of about 56.5 cents a bushel on an annual crop of not more than 140 million bushels. In return for this guarantee, farmers must agree to market their wheat through the government and carry out certain practices designed to reduce wheat acreage.

(more)

_____ points out that when the Argentine Government, late in 1940, guaranteed growers a price of 55 cents a bushel for their new crop, the offer was made with the condition that farmers agree not to increase their wheat acreage for the 1941 crop year.

It is estimated that Argentina will have nearly 200 million bushels of wheat available for export in 1941. Canada will have more than 700 million bushels available for export. Both amounts are considerably larger than supplies on hand a year ago, _____ points out, whereas the United States supply of surplus wheat has increased only slightly. Because of drought, Australia does not have large export supplies, and such supplies cannot move through military blockade.

_____ compares the one-point purchase programs of
(Name)
Argentina and Canada to the six-point farm program in the United States. The American program includes: Acreage allotments to adjust production and conserve the soil, crop loans to put a floor under price, parity payments to bolster income, crop insurance to guarantee a return even in years of crop failure, export subsidies to help move surplus wheat into foreign markets, and marketing quotas in cases of emergency.

# # #

March 12, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

No. 45-41

RELEASE: March 17, for Wednesday p.m. papers.

MAR 1

COTTON STAMPS WILL BE
READY FOR DISTRIBUTION
IN _____

Cotton order stamps, to be earned by farmers for participating in the Supplementary Cotton Program, will be issued this summer as soon as possible after performance is checked under the 1941 AAA Farm Program, according to _____, chairman of the _____ county AAA committee (or county agent).

This means that in the early cotton-producing counties of ___(1)_____, issuance of stamps may begin in ___(2)_____, with the bulk of the stamps expected to be distributed during ___(3)_____.

_____ said this estimate is based on past experience in checking cotton performance during a normal growing season. A late growing season in 1941 would, of course, delay issuance of stamps to farmers in the areas affected.

Cotton stamps will be issued to farmers who make a further voluntary reduction in their cotton acreage in 1941. Stamps can be used to purchase cotton goods in local retail stores.

Farmers may earn stamps at the rate of 10 cents a pound on the normal cotton yield of the acreage reduced. A farmer interested in only one farm may earn a maximum of $25 in cotton stamps, except that an operator with two or more tenants or sharecroppers may earn up to $50. A farmer interested in two or more cotton farms also may earn up to $50, but not more than $25 of this amount can be on any one farm.

# # #

NOTE TO EDITORS: The numbered blanks in the above story can be filled in from the following information:

(1)	(2)	(3)
Ariz., Calif., New Mex.	Early June	July
Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Tex.	Late June	July and August
Ark., Ky., Miss., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Va.	Early July	August and September
Ill., Kans., Mo.	Late July	August

March 12, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

No. 46-41

MAR 1 3

RELEASE: Immediate.

BAIT IS AVAILABLE
FOR MORMON CRICKETS

Poison bait for Mormon crickets is available to farmers this year at county mixing stations in most infested counties in _____ says County Agent _____. Where bait is not available, poison dust and hand dust guns may be obtained in areas where probable cricket infestations will develop. The new bait, furnished by the Federal Government, may be applied to crops by the same machines used for distributing grasshopper bait.

In general, Mormon crickets are fewer in numbers and are appearing over smaller areas this year than in 1940, says Mr. _____. In counties where the crickets have migrated in recent years, however, overgrazing and erosion have destroyed so much vegetation that farm crops and hay meadows furnish the chief food plants for the crickets.

A new publication, Circular 575, Control of the Mormon Cricket by the Use of Poisoned Bait, is available from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(Editors Note: The enclosed map will give you an idea of what counties are subject to infestation.)

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN Cotton States. No. 47-41.

RELEASE: Immediate.

MAR 2

SUPPLEMENTARY COTTON PROGRAM
WILL AID SOIL CONSERVATION

The new supplementary cotton program gives Southern farmers a timely opportunity to convert many more thousands of acres of eroding land from cotton to soil-protecting crops, says _____, _____, coordinator.

More than 10 percent of the cultivated land in the Cotton Belt has become unfit for row-crop production because of erosion, according to _____. Much has been accomplished already; and the supplementary cotton plan gives cotton farmers a chance to take even more of this land out of cultivation and put it into permanent, soil-conserving vegetation, such as trees, grasses, kudzu, lespedeza, and trees.

It is estimated the program will effect a further reduction of some 2,000,000 acres, or about a million bales, in cotton production this year. Some of the land taken out of cotton production will be used for gardens and some for pastures to produce more milk and butter for home use,_____ declared. But thousands of acres now in cotton are eroding so rapidly or have already lost so much topsoil that they should be retired to the protection of permanent vegetation, he said.

Of the 110 million acres of cropland in the 10 leading cotton-producing States of the South, fully 10 million should be retired from cultivation. About 10 million acres are relatively safe from erosion, but 90 million acres must from now on be cultivated under a system of conservation farming that will safeguard it from erosion.

(more)

The live-at-home feature of the cotton stamp plan has a direct relation to erosion control work, _____ said.

"In the South there is a shortage in both dairy products and garden supplies. One of the big reasons for the small number of dairy cattle has been the scarcity of pastures and home-grown hay. Experience of the Soil Conservation Service in more than a score of erosion control areas in the South shows that because of the favorable climate, excellent hay and pasturage can often be produced even on severely eroded land. The acreage of kudzu, which has increased from a few scattered plantings in 1930 to more than 100,000 acres today, and the lespedezas which now cover several million acres in the Cotton Belt, already have brought about some increase in meat and dairy and poultry products for home use. Both of these crops are excellent for erosion control and are paying their way on many Southern farms."

# # #

March 15, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States No. 48-41

MAR 2

FARM WOMEN HAVE PART
IN NEW COTTON PROGRAM

Housewives on _____ farms taking part in the supplementary cotton program have an opportunity this year to see their families better clothed and better fed, according to _____,
(State or county)
(State or county home demonstration agent or AAA fieldwoman).

This program makes cotton stamps available to farmers who make a further reduction in their cotton acreage. These stamps can be used to buy cotton clothing and other articles made of cotton. In addition, participating farm families also can qualify for an additional $3 cash payment for producing more food for home use.

"Farm women have a special interest in this program," _____ said, "since they will do much of the family buying with these stamps and will take the lead in meeting the food requirements. For this reason, they will want to plan with their husbands to earn the maximum amount of stamps and the food payment, and otherwise receive full benefits under the program."

A farm family interested in only one farm can earn up to $25 by reducing the acreage of cotton below the 1941 allotment or 1940 measured acreage, whichever is smaller. Farmers interested in more than one farm or operators with two or more tenants can qualify for as much as $50.

The county AAA office will provide a form on which each farmer will signify his intention to participate in the program. The acreage reduction under this program will not in itself affect a farmer's cotton acreage allotment in future years.

_____ said the food payment can be earned by (add locally approved practices).

March 18, 1941

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

Cotton States No. 49-41

MAR 28 1941

COTTON PROGRAM OFFERS
CHANCE FOR DIVERSIFICATION

The new Supplementary Cotton Program will bring to all small farmers in the Southeastern Cotton States an opportunity to carry out diversified plans similar to those used successfully by Farm Security administration borrowers, according to _____, State FSA Administrator.

Farmers who take part in the new program are eligible to receive a $3 payment for carrying out specified food production practices. _____ pointed out that this payment will enable many small farmers to grow family gardens and set aside additional acreage which heretofore they could not afford to spare from cotton production.

"Small, low-income cotton farmers badly need that additional acreage for the production of foods to be consumed at home," _____ _____ stated. "A survey in 1937 in eight Southern States by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics showed that if farmers had consumed all the farm-grown products they needed, an additional 5,800,000 acres of cropland and 8,700,000 acres of pasture would have been required. They needed an increase of 23 percent in cropland for grain, 11 percent for roughage, and 30 percent in pasture."

During the crop year 1939, FSA borrowers all over the country increased their net income by about $60,000,000 largely as a result of live-at-home crop practices. In that year the value of food and feed produced for farm and home use amounted to more than $89,000,000. In the

(more)

Southeastern Cotton States, FSA borrowers increased the value of home-produced and home-consumed goods by more than 50 percent.

Under the Supplementary Cotton Program farmers who voluntarily reduce cotton acreage below the 1941 allotment, or 1940 measured acreage, whichever is smaller, will receive special cotton stamps, within prescribed limits, exchangeable in retail stores for cotton goods. The rate of payment is 10 cents a pound on the normal yield of the acreage reduced, up to the maximum for each family. Additional acreage taken out of cotton may be used to grow food crops, which have proved so valuable for FSA borrowers, _____ pointed out.

# # #

March 21, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In the Cotton States No. 50-41

FOR RELEASE MARCH 27

MAR 28 1941

DATE LIMITS SET FOR FREE COTTON CLASSING REQUESTS

Organized cotton improvement groups in _____ can
(State)
can file applications for free classification of their 1941 cotton and free market news service any time after their planting has been completed, but not later than August ____, according to announcement this week by _____
_____, Director of the State Extension Service.
(Name)

"The requirement as to earliest date of filing applications," Director _____ said, "means that no organized group can
(Name)
can file its application until all its members have their cotton in the ground. The requirement as to the final date upon which any application will be accepted is to enable groups to obtain supplies and instructions in time to obtain classification of their early-ginned cotton. Last year," he added, "some groups failed to get free classing because they waited too long to ask for it. The safest way is to apply as soon as possible after the cotton is planted."

A total of _____ organized cotton improvement groups were approved for the free classing and market news service during the 1940-41 ginning season. Of this number _____ were _____ groups,
(State)
groups, with reported cotton plantings of _____ acres. These figures, compared with the 1939-40 season, represent a material increase in both numbers of groups and acreage grown by approved groups. (EDITOR - Data obtainable from attached sheet.)

Instruction and forms for making applications can be obtained by addressing any office of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The office locations are: Atlanta, Ga., 441 West Peachtree Stree, NE.; Memphis, Tenn., Box 363; Dallas, Tex., Box 1369; Austin Tex., Box 1140; El Paso, Tex., Room 517, United States Courthouse Building; Bakersfield, Calif., Room 210, Progressive Building.

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March 25, 1941

INFORMATION FOR THE EDITOR

August 1 is the last date that organized groups can file their applications with the Agricultural Marketing Service for the following States: Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the counties of Texas lying entirely or for the most part east of the 100th Meridian.

To allow for later planting in other areas, the final date for filing is August 15 for groups in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, and all counties in Texas lying entirely or for the most part west of the 100th Meridian, as well as New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Groups organized for cotton improvement eligible for free classing and market news, number, and acreage, by States, 1940

State	Organized groups	Planted acres all varieties	Acreage planted by groups as a percentage of State total 1/
	Number	Acres	Percent
Alabama.....	170	234,185	11.2
Arizona.....	41	154,812	68.2
Arkansas.....	103	125,891	5.8
California.....	22	244,473	64.6
Florida.....	20	6,533	8.9
Georgia.....	129	196,399	9.8
Louisiana.....	50	120,679	10.1
Mississippi.....	124	229,772	8.6
Missouri.....	15	49,943	12.6
New Mexico.....	26	108,529	99.6
North Carolina....	87	81,143	9.8
Oklahoma.....	139	457,936	23.7
South Carolina....	53	73,022	5.7
Tennessee.....	12	9,264	1.2
Texas.....	581	2,913,478	22.5
Virginia.....	1	2,457	7.9
Total.....	1,573	4,108,516	16.4

1/ Acreage of all varieties planted by group members divided by the total acreage planted in each State and in the United States.